ELECTROPHORETIC APPARATUS

Publication number: JP2002148236 (A)

Publication date: 2002-05-22

Inventor(s): YAMAKAWA HIRONOBU; NAGAOKA YOSHIHIRO

Applicant(s): HITACHI LTD

Classification:

- international: G01N27/447; G01N37/00; G01N27/447; G01N37/00; (IPC1-7): G01N27/447;

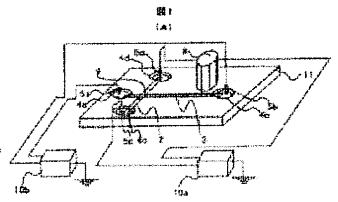
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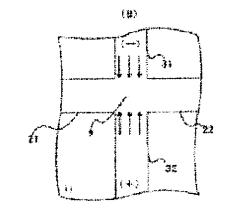
- European:

Application number: JP20000345469 20001108 **Priority number(s):** JP20000345469 20001108

Abstract of JP 2002148236 (A)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electrophoretic apparatus whose detection accuracy is enhanced by a method wherein the flow direction of an electroosmotic flow in a part of an analytical flow channel on the side opposite to a detector is reversed regarding a flow-channel crossing part. SOLUTION: The flow direction of the electroosmotic flow in an analytical supply flow channel 31 as a part of the analytical flow channel 3 is reversed. Thereby, the width of a sample region inside the flow channel 3 is narrowed, and the flow into the flow channel 3 of a sample as an object, to be analyzed, to become a detection noise is prevented. Since the width is made narrow at a point of time when the sample is introduced to the flow channel 3, a region in which adjacent sample zones are overlapped is reduced, the noise is reduced, and the detection accuracy of the electrophoretic apparatus is enhanced.





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(19)日本|野芹(JP) (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出顧公園番号 特期2002-148236 (P2002-148236A)

(43)公開日 平成14年5月22日(2002.5.22)

(51) Int.Cl."	識別訂号	FΙ	7-73
G01N 27/4	47	G 0 1 N 37/00	1.01
37/0	0 101	27/26	3 3 1 E
			3 3 1 C

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数1 () L (全 7 質)

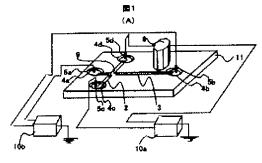
(21)出數番号					
(41)田職(権で)	特膜 2000-345469(P2000-345469)	(71) 出願人	000005108		
			株式会社日立製作所		
(22)出職日	平成12年11月8日(2000.11.8)		東京都千代田区神川駿河台四丁目6番地		
		(72)発明者	山川 変展		
			茨城県土浦市神立町502番地 株式会社日		
			立製作所機械研究所内		
		(72)発明者	長岡 裏浩		
		, ,,,	茨城渠土浦市神立町502番地 株式会社 目		
			立鄭作所權械研究所內		
		(74)代理人	100075096		
		(13/14/22/4	弁理士 作田 渡夫		

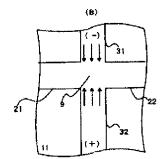
(54) 【発明の名称】 電気泳動装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】流路交差部に関して検知器と反対側の分析用流 路の一部での電気浸透流の流動方向を逆転させること で、検知精度を向上させた電気泳動装置を提供する。

【解決手段】分析用流路3の一部である分析供給流路3 1での電気浸透流の流動方向を逆転することにより、分 析用流路3内のサンプル領域の輻を狭くし、さらに検知 ノイズとなる分析対象以上のサンプルの分析用流路3内 への流動を防ぐ。分析用流路3に導入時点で幅が狭くな っているため隣接するサンプルゾーンの重なる領域が少 なくなり、またノイズが低減するので検知精度が向上す





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】サンプル導入用流路と分析用流路とサンプル導入用電極と分析用電極とを備えた電気泳動装置において、前記サンプル導入用流路と前記分析用流路の流路 交差部に関し、前記交差部より分析時のサンプル泳動方向の上流側の前記分析用流路の流路表面をコーティングすることにより、前記交差部より分析用流路において泳動方向とは順方向に流動する電気浸透流を発生することを特徴とする電気泳動装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は生体中の蛋白質、ペプチド、アミノ酸、神経伝達物質、ホルモン、核酸等や、環境、食品、薬品等に含まれる極微量物質の分析に用いられる電気泳動装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、一対の透明基板からなり、一方の基板の表面に互いに交差する試料流路、分析流路を形成し、他方の基板には試料流路及び分析流路の端に対応する位置にリザーバを貫通穴として設けた電気泳動装置の開発が盛んである。各リザーバに差し込んだ電極に高電圧を印加して、流路交差部分に存在する試料を分析流路で電気泳動する。多成分から構成されている混合溶液であるサンプルでは、成分毎の電気泳動の速度が異なるので、分析流路で各々分離する。この技術は一般に電気泳動チップと呼ばれ、分析対象を非常に蝕量とすることが可能となっている。

【0003】このような従来の電気泳動装置として、特開平11-326274号公報に記載のものがある。この装置では、分析流路との交差部にシースフローを形成するためのシース形成形成用流路を備え、試料導入時には、試料流路と分析流路との交差部にシースフローを形成して試料を均一な厚みをもつ薄い層として分析流路に導入するようにしている。

【0004】また、特開平10-10088 号公報に記載のものがある。この装置では、電気浸透流ボンプを結合して電気浸透流の流れと逆方向に緩衝液を流すことによって実効的に流路長さを長くしている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、電気泳動チップにおいては、分析開始前に流路交差部において、サンプルがサンプル導入用流路から分析用流路に導入される時に、分子拡散や電界などの影響によって流路交差部から分析用流路へ広がりながら導入される。特開平11-326274号公報に記載のものは、サンプルをサンプル導入用流路に電圧を印加して流路交差部に導入する時に分析用流路に広がる影響は制御するが、電圧印加をサンプル導入用流路両端から分析用流路両端に切り替えるときに流路交差部から分析用流路に広がる影響について考慮されておらず、分析対象量が多くなり検知精度が低

下する問題があった。特開平10-10088 号公報に記載のものは、ボンプ用流路とその電源等を別途用意する必要が発生し、装置が煩雑になる。

【0006】また、従来の電気泳動チップではサンプルをサンブル導入用流路から分析用流路に切り出した後も、流路交差部近傍に生じている電界によって、サンプルが導入用流路から分析用流路に流入され続け、流路交差部に存在した分析対象量以上のサンプルが分析用流路に流入されることになり、検知時にノイズとなる影響について配慮されておらず、検知精度が低下する問題があった。

【0007】本発明の目的は、検知精度を上げるために、分析用流路の一部に、電気浸透流の流動方向が逆転する部分を備えた電気泳動装置を提供することにある。 【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題は、サンプル導入用流路との流路交差部を挟んで検知側とは反対側の部分の分析用流路の壁面をコーティングすることによって解決する。

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施例を図面に基づいて説明する。

【0010】図1は本発明で実現する電気泳動装置の一 実施例の構成の上面図であり、(A)は装置構成全体図、 (B)は流路交差部付近の拡大図である。

【0011】図1(A)において、電気泳動用基板11はサンプル導入用流路2と分析用流路3が設けられた電気泳動チップである。2つの流路は流路交差部9で交わる。サンプル導入用流路2、分析用流路3の各々の流路の両端には、溶液溜めである泳動バッファ溜め4α、泳動バッファ廃棄溜め4b、サンブル溜め4c、サンブル廃棄溜め4dを設ける。分析用流路3の図中の泳動バッファ廃棄溜め4b側に検知器8を設置する。流路電源10a、10bを溶液溜め電極5a~5dに接続する。

【0012】図1(B)において、電気浸透流の流動方向を実線矢印で示す。流路交差部9を挟んで、サンプル導入用流路2のサンプル溜め4 c 側をサンプル供給流路21、サンプル廃棄溜め側をサンプル廃棄流路22、バッファ溜め側を分析供給流路31、分析用流路3の検知器側を分析廃棄流路32とする。電極5bが正極に、電極5aが負極になるように電界を印加する。

【0013】ここで、電気浸透流は、一般的には以下のようにして発生する。流路壁面は溶液に接したときに負に帯電し、その負電荷によって流路壁面に溶液中の正電荷が引き付けられ局在化する。流路に電界が印加されると、局在化した正電荷が負極方向に移動し、その時に周囲の溶液を引きずるため溶液全体が負極方向に流動する。本発明では、分析供給流路31の流路壁面をコーティングして負極から正極関に流動させる。したがって電気浸透流は分析供給流路31内では検知器関に流動し、

分析廃棄流路32内では検知器圏とは反対側に流動する。

【0014】図2はサンプル導入用流路と分析用流路を 設けた電気泳動チップによる分析過程の動作例の上面図 である。サンプルが流路内で存在する領域20を斜線部 で示す。

【0015】図2(A)において、サンプル導入用流路 2と分析用流路3の2つの流路にバッファ溶液を満たし ておき、サンプル溜め4cに多成分が含有された混合溶 液であるサンプルを注入する。溶液瘤め電極5cと5d に流路電源10aから高電圧を印加することでサンプル を電気泳動させ、サンプル溜め4cからサンブル廃棄溜 め4d方向に、サンプル導入用流路2内を流路交差部9 を超える程度に導入する。

【0016】次に、図2(B)において、溶液溜め電極5aと溶液溜め電極5bに流路電源10bから高電圧を印加することで、流路交差部分9から切り出されたサンプルは分析用流路3内で電気泳動し、分析が開始される。ここで、分析用流路3上の少なくともある一点に設置した一般的には光学的な検知器8によって、各成分毎に分離されたサンブルを、のぞましくはサンプルの蛍光発光により検知する。

【0017】図3と図4は、図2で示した分析過程のうち、特にサンプルを流路交差部9に導入した直後から分析用流路3内で泳動させる分析開始直後までを、流路交差部9近傍を拡大した上面図である。従来例の場合を図3に、本発明による場合を図4に、それぞれ時間を追って(A1)から(A3)に示す。電気浸透流の流動を実線矢印で、電気浸透流によって発生する、あるいは電気浸透流で押されることによって発生するバッファ自体の流れを白抜きの矢印で、サンプルの泳動を太破線の矢印で、それぞれ示す。分析対象サンプルは負に帯電している

【0018】流路交差部9付近において、サンプルがサンプル導入用流路2から分析用流路3に導入される時に、分子拡散や電界などの影響を受け流路交差部9から分析用流路3へ広がりながら導入される。このとき、図3(A1)のように台形状に流路交差部9から分析用流路3側にサンプルは広がって存在することになる。

【0019】図3(A1)において、従来例では流路交差部9に関して分析廃棄流路32方向を正極に、分析供給流路31方向を負極にした場合、電気浸透流は分析廃棄流路32から分析供給流路31方向へ発生する。バッファは、分析廃棄流路32内に発生する電気浸透流によって分析廃棄流路32から押し出されて、流路交差部9において2方向に分かれてサンプル供給流路21とサンブル廃棄流路22に流れ込む。

【0020】図3(A2)において、電界は分析用流路 3内に流路長手方向に平行な方向に形成されているが、 流路交差部9近傍では、流路交差部9を挟んで、サンプ ル供給流路21、サンプル廃棄流路22内にも、勤らんだ形状で形成されている。負に帯電したサンプル201 から203のうち、サンプル201はバッファの流動からの抵抗を受けながら、サンプル供給用流路21、サンプル廃棄流路22内に形成されている電界からの力を受けて流路交差部9の方向に泳動し、分析廃棄流路32内に流れ込む。サンプル202はバッファの流動からの抵抗を泳動方向とは逆方向に受けながら泳動し、流路交差部9に流れ込む。サンプル203はサンプル202と同様にバッファからの逆方向の抵抗を受けながら分析廃棄流路32内を泳動する。

【0021】図3(A3)において、サンプル供給流路 21とサンプル廃棄流路22内に存在するサンプル20 は、流路交差部9から散らんだ形状で形成されている電 界によって分析廃棄流路32に流れ込み続けるので、分 析廃棄流路32の壁面近くには楕円90によって囲んだ ようなサンプル領域が生じる。分析廃棄流路32内を電 気泳動する分析対象は、楕円で囲んだ領域91内のサン プルであり、領域91が発生する蛍光発光強度等を検知 器8で検知する。このとき、検知器8では楕円90で囲 んだサンプル領域の発光も検知することになり、領域9 1にとってはノイズとなる。

【0022】また、サンプル202は分析供給流路31中を電気浸透流によって流動するバッファの抵抗を受けながら電気泳動するので、分析対象サンプル領域長さである楕円91で囲まれた長さは長くなり、成分毎のサンプル領域が重なりやすくなり、検知し難くなる。

【0023】図4(A1)において、本発明の分析供給 流路31において電気浸透流の流れ方向は従来例と逆方 向に発生させる。このとき、分析用流路3からサンプル 供給流路21、サンプル廃棄流路22へ流れ込むバッフ ヶの流動は、従来例の分析廃棄流路32から流れ込む分 に加え、分析供給流路31から流れ込む分も加わるの で、より流量は多くなり、流速も大きくなる。

【0024】したがって、図4(A2)において、従来例である図3(A2)のときと比較して、負に帯電したサンプル201がバッファから受ける抵抗が大きくなり、流路交差部9近傍の分析用流路3からサンプル供給流路21、サンプル廃棄流路22内に勤らんだ形状で形成されている電界からの力を受けて分析廃棄流路32の方向に電気泳動はするものの、分析廃棄流路32に流れ込み続ける量は従来例に比べ少なくなる。よって、図4(A3)における分析廃棄流路32の壁面近くの楕円90で囲まれたサンプル領域は、図3(A3)のものと比較して小さくなり、ノイズが減少し検知精度は向上する。

【0025】一方、図4(A2)において、分析供給流路31内のサンプル202は泳動方向とバッファの流れ方向が同じなので、図3(A2)のときに比べ、サンプル202が流路交差部9に流れ込む速度は速くなる。サ

ンプル203はバッファからの逆方向の抵抗を受けながらサンプル廃棄流路32内を泳動する。したがって、図4(A3)において、図3(A3)に比較して、分析対象サンプル領域長さである楕円91の長さは短くなって検知し易くなる。

【0026】サンプル領域長さが検知に及ぼす影響は次のようである。

【0027】図5は本発明で実現する電気泳動装置によって、2成分以上の混合溶液を分析対称とした時の電気 泳動パターンである。検知器8によって、分析用流路3内に展開されたサンプルの呈する蛍光の発光強度を、時間軸に対する波形データとして記録した場合を示す。従来の導入方法によるものを破線、本発明によるものを実 線で示す。

【0028】図5(A)において、検知器8を流路交差部9近傍に設置した場合に得られる波形データを示す。時間軸に関し、分析廃業流路32内のサンプルの先頭位置を、従来例と本発明で同じ位置にした。従来例に比べ、本発明の実施例はサンプルが分析供給流路31内で大きい泳動速度で泳動するので、サンプル領域後端が時間軸方向に前に位置して狭い波形となり、楕円91の長さが短くなる。

【0029】図5 (B)は、検知器8を分析用流路3で 流路交差部9から離して設置したときに、サンプル溶液 中の2成分が分析用流路3内で電気泳動した時に得られ る波形データの一例である。従来例と本発明例の比較に 関しては、分析用流路3で展開される際の拡散等の影響 は小さいので、無視してよい。本発明例では、従来例に 比べてもともと短いサンプル領域で分析流路内を泳動す るので、展開された二つの隣接するサンプルの波形デー タのうちで重なる部分が少なくなる。また、波形データ から得られるグラフ上の面積は、本発明のものと従来例 とで等しいので、波形データの長さが短くなると波形デ ータのピーク値、すなわち発光強度が大きくなる。した がって、波形データより二つの隣接するサンプルの波形 のピークを判別することが容易となることから、検知の 精度向上と、高価で鋭敏な検知系を用いずに済むことに よる検知器8の簡素化が可能となる。また、ピーク判別 が容易となれば短い流路での分離が可能となるので、装 置全体の小型化および高速化の効果を得る。

【0030】図6に、本発明による電気泳動チップの製作方法の一例を示す。

【0031】図6(A)において、石英、パイレックス(登録商標)等のガラス、もしくはシリコン等の半導体材料、PDMS(ボリジメチルシロキサン)等の高分子を材料とする基板1aにサンプル導入用流路2と分析用流路3を設ける。加工法は一般的なフォトファブリケーション技術がのぞましい。

【0032】図6(B)において、マスク1 bを基板1 a上に被せる。マスク1 bには分析供給流路31のみが 出るような穴31bを設けてある。マスク1bの上から 噴霧状の表面コーティング剤を吹き付けることによっ て、分析供給流路31のみをコーティングする。

【0033】本発明では、分析供給流路31内の電気浸透流は正方向に流動するように発生させるので、一般的に電気浸透流が発生するときの流路壁面が負に帯電している状態とは逆に、分析供給流路31の流路壁面は正に帯電する必要がある。したがって、基板1aにガラス材を用いた場合、例えば約pH=2以下のポリビニルアルコール等の酸性のコーティング剤を噴霧状にして用いれば良い。コーティングの後、基板を加熱、乾燥させることでコーティングの効果を上げることができる。

【0034】図5(C)において、それぞれの溶液溜め 4a~4dとして質通穴を設けた、材質は基板1aと同様でのぞましくは無色透明な基板1cを、基板1aに接合し、電気泳動用基板11を得る。接合方法としては光学接着、貫通穴の加工法としては放電加工がのぞましい。

【0035】本発明は上記のような実施例の構造にすることにより、以下のような効果を奏する。分析用流路3のうち、分析供給流路31と分析廃棄流路32で電気浸透流の流動方向を逆転する事により、分析用流路3内を電気泳動するサンプル領域の長さが分析用流路3の流路方向に関して短くなるので、検知精度の向上と検知器8の簡素化の効果、および分析用流路3の短縮化による電気泳動装置の小型化、および装置の高速化の効果を得る。

[0036]

【発明の効果】本発明の電気泳動装置は、流路交差部に 関して分析用流路の検知器側の反対の部分での電気浸透 流の流動方向を逆にすることにより、分析用流路中での サンプル領域を狭くし、また検知ノイズとなる分析対象 以上のサンプルの、分析用流路中への流入を防ぐ。した がって、展開された二つの隣接するサンプル領域のうち お互いに重なる部分が少なくなり、さらにノイズが低減 することから、検知精度向上と、高価な検知系を用いず に済むので検知器系が簡素化できる効果を奏する。同様 の理由から、電気泳動装置の小型化、高速化が可能であ る。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明で実現する電気泳動装置の一実施例の構成を示す図である。

【図2】本発明で実現する電気泳動装置による分析過程の動作例を示す上面図である。

【図3】従来例の電気泳動装置による分析過程の動作例 を示す上面図である。

【図4】本発明例で実現する電気泳動装置による分析過程の動作例を示す上面図である。

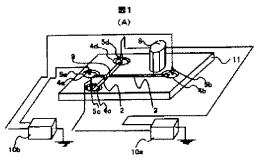
【図5】本発明で実現する電気泳動による電気泳動パターンの例を示す概略図である。

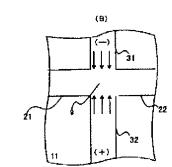
【図6】本発明の作製過程の他の実施例を表す工程概略 を示す斜視図である。

【符号の説明】

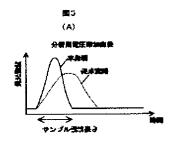
1 a…基板、1 b…基板、2…サンプル導入用流路、3 …分析用流路、4 a…溶液溜め、4 b…溶液溜め、4 c …溶液溜め、4 d…溶液溜め、5 a…溶液溜め電極、5 b…溶液溜め電極、5 c…溶液溜め電極、5 d…溶液溜 め電極、8…検知器、9…流路交差部、10 a…流路電 源、10 b…流路電源、11…電気泳動用基板、21… サンプル供給流路、22…サンプル廃棄流路、31…分 析供給流路、32…分析廃棄流路。

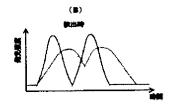
【図1】



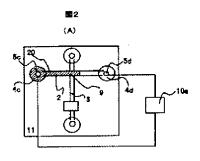


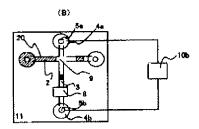
【図5】

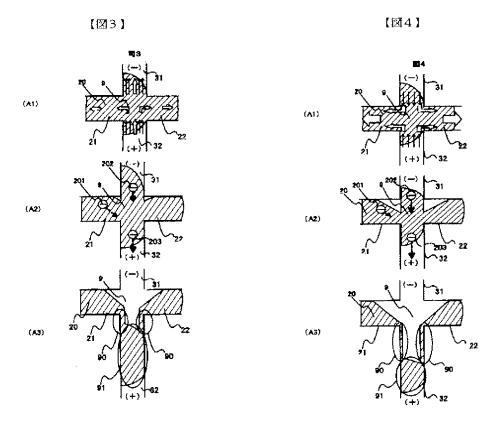




【図2】

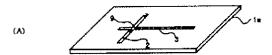


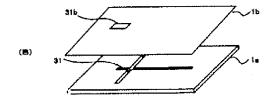


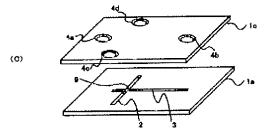












PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2002-148236

(43)Date of publication of application: 22.05.2002

(51)Int.Cl.

GO1N 27/447 GO1N 37/00

(21)Application number: 2000-345469

(71)Applicant: HITACHI LTD

(22)Date of filing:

08.11.2000

(72)Inventor: YAMAKAWA HIRONOBU

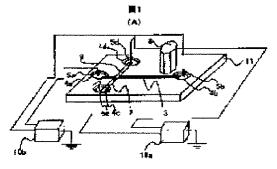
NAGAOKA YOSHIHIRO

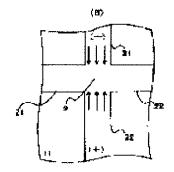
(54) ELECTROPHORETIC APPARATUS

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an electrophoretic apparatus whose detection accuracy is enhanced by a method wherein the flow direction of an electroosmotic flow in a part of an analytical flow channel on the side opposite to a detector is reversed regarding a flow-channel crossing part.

SOLUTION: The flow direction of the electroosmotic flow in an analytical supply flow channel 31 as a part of the analytical flow channel 3 is reversed. Thereby, the width of a sample region inside the flow channel 3 is narrowed, and the flow into the flow channel 3 of a sample as an object, to be analyzed, to become a detection noise is prevented. Since the width is made narrow at a point of time when the sample is introduced to the flow channel 3, a region in which adjacent sample zones are overlapped is reduced, the noise is reduced, and the detection accuracy of the electrophoretic apparatus is enhanced.





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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]In an electrophoresis apparatus provided with a channel for sample introduction, a channel for analysis, an electrode for sample introduction, and an electrode for analysis. About a channel intersection of said channel for sample introduction, and said channel for analysis by coating the channel surface of said channel for analysis of the upstream of the sample migration direction at the time of analysis from said intersection, An electrophoresis apparatus generating an electroendosmose style which flows from said intersection to a forward direction with the migration direction in a channel for analysis.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]
[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the electrophoresis apparatus used for analysis of the ultralow volume substance contained in the protein in a living body, peptide, amino acid, neurotransmitter, hormone, nucleic acid, etc. environment, foodstuffs, medicine, etc. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]In recent years, it consists of a transparent substrate of a couple, the sample flow way and analysis passage which intersect the surface of one substrate mutually are formed, and development of the electrophoresis apparatus which formed the reservoir in the position corresponding to the end of a sample flow way and an analysis passage as a through hole is prosperous to the substrate of another side. High tension is impressed to the electrode inserted in each reservoir, and electrophoresis of the sample which exists in a channel crossing portion is carried out in an analysis passage. In the sample which is the mixed solution which comprises multicomponent, since the speed of the electrophoresis for every ingredient differs, it dissociates respectively in an analysis passage. It is possible for this art to be called an electrophoresis chip generally and to make an analysis object a very very small quantity. [0003]As such a conventional electrophoresis apparatus, JP,11-326274,A has a thing of a statement. An intersection with an analysis passage is equipped with the channel for sheath formation formation for forming sheath flows, and he forms sheath flows in the intersection of a sample flow way and an analysis passage, and is trying to introduce a sample into an analysis passage as a film with uniform thickness in this device at the time of sample introduction. [0004]JP,10-10088,A has a thing of a statement. In this device, channel length is effectually lengthened by combining an electroendosmose style pump and pouring buffer solution to the flow and opposite direction of an electroendosmose style. [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, in an electrophoresis chip, when a sample is introduced into the channel for analysis from the channel for sample introduction in a channel intersection before an analysis start, it is introduced, spreading from a channel intersection to the channel for analysis under the influence of molecular diffusion, an electric field, etc. When a thing given in JP,11–326274,A impresses voltage to the channel for sample introduction and introduces a sample into a channel intersection, the influence which spreads in the channel for analysis controls, but. When changing voltage impressing from the channel both ends for sample introduction to the channel both ends for analysis, it was not taken into consideration about the influence which spreads in the channel for analysis from a channel intersection, but there was a problem to which the amount of analysis objects increases and detection precision falls. The necessity of preparing the channel for pumps, its power supply, etc. separately generates a thing given in JP,10–10088,A, and a device becomes complicated.

[0006]By the electric field produced near the channel intersection even after starting a sample from the channel for sample introduction to the channel for analysis in the conventional electrophoresis chip. The sample flowed into the channel for analysis continuously from the channel for introduction, and the sample more than the amount of analysis objects which existed

in the channel intersection will flow into the channel for analysis, and it was not considered about the influence from which it becomes a noise at the time of detection, but there was a problem to which detection precision falls.

[0007]The purpose of this invention is to provide the electrophoresis apparatus which equipped a part of channel for analysis with the portion which the flow direction of an electroendosmose style reverses, in order to raise detection precision.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem]An aforementioned problem solves the detection side by coating a wall surface of a channel for analysis of a portion of an opposite hand on both sides of a channel intersection with a channel for sample introduction.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, the example of this invention is described based on a drawing.

[0010]Drawing 1 is a plan of the composition of one example of an electrophoresis apparatus realized by this invention, (A) is equipment configuration general drawing and (B) is an enlarged drawing near a channel intersection.

[0011]In drawing 1 (A), the substrate 11 for electrophoresis is the electrophoresis chip in which the channel 2 for sample introduction and the channel 3 for analysis were established. Two channels cross at the channel intersection 9. The migration buffer reservoir 4a, the migration buffer abandonment reservoir 4b, the sample reservoir 4c, and 4 d of sample abandonment reservoirs which are eye a liquid dispenser are provided in the both ends of each channel of the channel 2 for sample introduction, and the channel 3 for analysis. The detector 8 is installed in the migration buffer abandonment reservoir 4b side in the figure of the channel 3 for analysis. The channel power supplies 10a and 10b are connected to the liquid dispenser electrodes 5a-5d.

[0012]In drawing 1 (B), a solid line arrow shows the flow direction of an electroendosmose style. The channel intersection 9 is pinched and let [the channel 2 for sample introduction sample reservoir 4c-side / the sample feeding passage 21 and sample abandonment reservoir side] the detector side of the analysis feeding passage 31 and the channel 3 for analysis be the analysis abandonment channel 32 for the sample abandonment channel 22 and buffer reservoir side. An electric field is impressed so that the electrode 5b may turn into an anode and the electrode 5a may turn into a negative electrode.

[0013]Here, an electroendosmose style is generally generated as follows. A passage wall side is charged in negative, when a solution is touched, and the positive charge in a solution draws and localizes it to a passage wall side with the negative charge. If an electric field is impressed to a channel, the localized positive charge moves in the direction of a negative electrode, and in order to drag the surrounding solution then, the whole solution will flow in the direction of a negative electrode. The passage wall side of the analysis feeding passage 31 is coated with this invention, and it is made to flow from a negative electrode to the anode side by it. Therefore, an electroendosmose style flows to the detector side in the analysis feeding passage 31, and it flows to an opposite hand with the detector side in the analysis abandonment channel 32.

[0014]Drawing 2 is a plan of the example of the analytical process by the electrophoresis chip which provided the channel for sample introduction, and the channel for analysis of operation. A sample shows the field 20 which exists in a channel in a slash part.

[0015]In drawing 2 (A), the buffer solution is filled to two channels, the channel 2 for sample introduction, and the channel 3 for analysis, and the sample which is the mixed solution which multicomponent contained in the sample reservoir 4c is poured in. Electrophoresis of the sample is carried out by impressing high tension to the liquid dispenser electrodes 5c and 5d from the channel power supply 10a, and from the sample reservoir 4c, the inside of the channel 2 for sample introduction is introduced into it to such an extent that the channel intersection 9 is exceeded in the 4d of sample abandonment reservoir direction.

[0016]Next, in <u>drawing 2</u> (B), by impressing high tension to the liquid dispenser electrode 5a and the liquid dispenser electrode 5b from the channel power supply 10b, electrophoresis of the sample started from the channel crossing portion 9 is carried out in the channel 3 for analysis,

and analysis is started, the sample separated for every ingredient here in the detector 8 optical generally on the channel 3 for analysis installed in one certain point at least — *** — better — ** is detected by the firefly luminescence of a sample.

[0017]Drawing 3 and drawing 4 are the plans which expanded about nine channel intersection for immediately after the analysis start made to migrate in the channel 3 for analysis from from immediately after introducing especially a sample into the channel intersection 9 among the analytical processes shown by drawing 2. The case where the case of a conventional example is depended on this invention at drawing 3 is shown in drawing 4 from following time, respectively at (A3) (A1). A white arrow shows the flow of the buffer itself which occurs by an electroendosmose style or generates a flow of an electroendosmose style by being pushed by an electroendosmose style by a solid line arrow, and the arrow of a thick dashed line shows migration of a sample, respectively. The analysis object sample is charged in negative. [0018]In the channel intersection 9 neighborhood, when a sample is introduced into the channel 3 for analysis from the channel 2 for sample introduction, it is introduced, being influenced by molecular diffusion, an electric field, etc. and spreading from the channel intersection 9 to the channel 3 for analysis. At this time, a sample will spread and exist in trapezoidal shape from the channel intersection 9 like drawing 3 (A1) at the channel 3 side for analysis. [0019]In drawing 3 (A1), in a conventional example, when analysis abandonment channel 32 direction is used as an anode and analysis feeding passage 31 direction is used as a negative electrode about the channel intersection 9, an electroendosmose style is generated in the analysis feeding passage 31 direction from the analysis abandonment channel 32. By the electroendosmose style generated in the analysis abandonment channel 32, a buffer is extruded from the analysis abandonment channel 32, is divided into a 2-way in the channel intersection 9, and flows into the sample feeding passage 21 and the sample abandonment channel 22. [0020]In drawing 3 (A2), although the electric field is formed in the direction parallel to a channel longitudinal direction in the channel 3 for analysis, by about nine channel intersection, the channel intersection 9 is pinched and it is formed in the swollen shape also in the sample feeding passage 21 and the sample abandonment channel 22. Among the samples 201–203 electrified in negative, receiving the resistance from a flow of a buffer, the sample 201 migrates in the direction of the channel intersection 9 in response to the power from the electric field currently formed in the channel 21 for sample supply, and the sample abandonment channel 22, and flows in in the analysis abandonment channel 32. The sample 202 migrates receiving the resistance from a flow of a buffer in an opposite direction with the migration direction, and flows into the channel intersection 9. The sample 203 migrates the inside of the analysis abandonment channel 32, receiving resistance of the opposite direction from a buffer like the sample 202. [0021]In drawing 3 (A3), the sample 20 which exists in the sample feeding passage 21 and the sample abandonment channel 22, Since it continues flowing into the analysis abandonment channel 32 by the electric field currently formed in the shape which swelled from the channel intersection 9, near the wall surface of the analysis abandonment channel 32, a sample area which was surrounded with the ellipse 90 produces. The analysis object which carries out electrophoresis of the inside of the analysis abandonment channel 32 is a sample in the field 91 enclosed with an ellipse, and detects the fluorescent emission intensity etc. which the field 91 generates in the detector 8. At this time, in the detector 8, luminescence of the sample area enclosed with the ellipse 90 will also be detected, and it becomes a noise for the field 91. [0022]Since electrophoresis of the sample 202 is carried out receiving resistance of the buffer which flows the inside of the analysis feeding passage 31 by an electroendosmose style, it becomes long, the sample area for every ingredient laps easily, and it becomes difficult to detect the length surrounded with the ellipse 91 which is analysis object sample area length. [0023]A conventional example and an opposite direction are made to generate the flow direction of an electroendosmose style in the analysis feeding passage 31 of this invention in drawing 4 (A1). Since the part which flows in from the analysis feeding passage 31 is also added at this time in addition to the part into which a flow of the buffer which flows into the sample feeding passage 21 and the sample abandonment channel 22 from the channel 3 for analysis flows from the analysis abandonment channel 32 of a conventional example, more, a flow increases and the

rate of flow also becomes large.

[0024] Therefore, it compares with the time of drawing 3 (A2) which is a conventional example in drawing 4 (A2), The resistance which the sample 201 electrified in negative receives from a buffer becomes large, Although electrophoresis is carried out in the direction of the analysis abandonment channel 32 in response to the power from the electric field currently formed in the shape which swelled in the sample feeding passage 21 and the sample abandonment channel 22 from the about nine channel intersection channel 3 for analysis, the quantity which continues flowing into the analysis abandonment channel 32 decreases compared with a conventional example. Therefore, the sample area surrounded with the ellipse 90 near the wall surface of the analysis abandonment channel 32 in drawing 4 (A3) becomes small as compared with the thing of drawing 3 (A3), a noise decreases, and detection precision improves.

[0025]On the other hand, in drawing 4 (A2), since the sample 202 in the analysis feeding passage 31 has a flow direction of a buffer the same as the migration direction, compared with the time of drawing 3 (A2), the speed at which the sample 202 flows into the channel intersection 9 becomes quick. The sample 203 migrates the inside of the sample abandonment channel 32, receiving resistance of the opposite direction from a buffer. Therefore, in drawing 4 (A3), as compared with drawing 3 (A3), the length of the ellipse 91 which is analysis object sample area length becomes short, and it becomes easy to detect it.

[0026]The influence which it has on detection has sample area length as follows.

[0027] Drawing 5 is an electrophoretic pattern when it presupposes that it is symmetrical with analysis of the mixed solution of two or more ingredients with the electrophoresis apparatus realized by this invention. The case where the luminescence intensity of the fluorescence which the sample developed in the channel 3 for analysis presents in the detector 8 is recorded as a data point to a time-axis is shown. A solid line shows what depends what is depended on the conventional introducing method on a dashed line and this invention.

[0028]In drawing 5 (A), the data point obtained when the detector 8 is installed in about nine channel intersection is shown. The head position of the sample in the analysis abandonment channel 32 was made into the same position by a conventional example and this invention about the time-axis. Since the example of this invention migrates compared with a conventional example at the migration speed in the analysis feeding passage 31 with a large sample, the sample area back end is located in a time base direction in front, and serves as a narrow waveform, and the length of the ellipse 91 becomes short.

[0029]Drawing 5 (B) is an example of the data point obtained when two ingredients of a sample solution carry out electrophoresis in the channel 3 for analysis, when the detector 8 is detached and installed from the channel intersection 9 in the channel 3 for analysis. Since the influence of the diffusion at the time of being developed about comparison of a conventional example and the example of this invention in the channel 3 for analysis, etc. is small, it may ignore. In the example of this invention, since the inside of an analysis passage is migrated in a sample area short from the first compared with a conventional example, the portion which laps among the data points of two developed adjoining samples decreases. By the thing and conventional example of this invention, since it is equal, if the length of a data point becomes short, as for the area on the graph obtained from a data point, the peak value of a data point, i.e., luminescence intensity, will become large. Therefore, since it becomes easy to distinguish the wave-like peak of two adjoining samples from a data point, the precision improvement of detection and the simplification of the detector 8 by not using expensive and sharp detecting systems are attained. Since it will become separable in a short channel if peak distinction becomes easy, the effect of the miniaturization of the whole device and improvement in the speed is acquired. [0030]An example of the manufacturing method of the electrophoresis chip by this invention is

 $\lfloor 0030 \rfloor$ An example of the manufacturing method of the electrophoresis chip by this invention is shown in drawing 6.

[0031]In <u>drawing 6</u> (A), the channel 2 for sample introduction and the channel 3 for analysis are established in the substrate 1a made from polymers, such as semiconductor materials, such as glass, such as quartz and Pyrex (registered trademark), or silicon, and PDMS (poly dimethylsiloxane). photofabrication technology with the common processing method — **** — better — **.

[0032]In drawing 6 (B), the mask 1b is put on the substrate 1a. The hole 31b out of which only the analysis feeding passage 31 comes to the mask 1b is formed. Only the analysis feeding passage 31 is coated by spraying a spray form surface coating agent from the mask 1b. [0033]In this invention, since the electroendosmose style in the analysis feeding passage 31 makes it generate so that it may flow for Masakata, contrary to the state where the passage wall side in case an electroendosmose style generally occurs is charged in negative, the passage wall side of the analysis feeding passage 31 just needs to be charged. Therefore, what is necessary is to make the acid coating agent of polyvinyl alcohol not more than abbreviation pH=2, etc. into spray form, for example, and just to use, when a glass material is used for the substrate 1a. Effect of coating can be achieved by heating and drying a substrate after coating. [0034]the construction material which provided the through hole as [4a-4d] each liquid dispenser in drawing 5 (C) — ** in the substrate 1a and Hitoshi — better — ** joins the waterwhite substrate 1c to the substrate 1a, and obtains the substrate 11 for electrophoresis. as a joining method — as optical adhesion and the method of processing a through hole — an electron discharge method — **** — better — **.

[0035]By using structure of the above examples, this invention does the following effects so. Since the length of the sample area which carries out electrophoresis of the inside of the channel 3 for analysis by reversing the flow direction of an electroendosmose style among the channels 3 for analysis in the analysis feeding passage 31 and the analysis abandonment channel 32 becomes short about the passage direction of the channel 3 for analysis, The effect of the effect of improvement in detection precision and the simplification of the detector 8, the miniaturization of the electrophoresis apparatus by shortening of the channel 3 for analysis, and improvement in the speed of a device is acquired.

[Effect of the Invention] The electrophoresis apparatus of this invention prevents an inflow all over the channel for analysis of the sample more than the analysis object which narrows the sample area in the inside of the channel for analysis, and serves as a detection noise by making reverse the flow direction of the electroendosmose style in the opposite portion by the side of the detector of the channel for analysis about a channel intersection. Therefore, since the portion which laps mutually among two developed adjoining sample areas decreases, and a noise decreases further, and it is not necessary to use expensive detecting systems with the improvement in detection precision, the effect which can simplify a detector system is done so. Since it is the same, the miniaturization of an electrophoresis apparatus and improvement in the speed are possible.

[Translation done.]